

## ***Test Bank***

to accompany

### ***Introduction to Global Politics, Seventh Edition***

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## **Chapter 1: Introduction to Global Politics**

### ***Multiple Choice Questions***

1. The text asserts that how we \_\_\_\_\_ is linked to how we react to events that define an era.
- a. identify ourselves
  - b. talk to authority figures
  - c. learn about the world
  - d. see the proper role of the state

Answer: a

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

2. One result of globalization is
- a. a reduced need for international cooperation.
  - b. “Northtoxification.”
  - c. that everything has a “Made in someplace” label, often from a nation-state in the developing world.
  - d. a lessening of tensions about personal income levels.

Answer: c

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Applied

3. According to Henry Kissinger, the nation-state is being challenged by internal and external forces that
- a. ultimately will not be able to replace the nation-state itself.
  - b. had very little impact outside of the home mortgage and banking problems in the United States and Britain.
  - c. are blamed for all manner of economic problems, but their effects are actually overstated.
  - d. represent threats to the independence and authority of the nation-state.

Answer: d

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

4. According to the text, the term “global politics”
- a. undervalues models of decision-makers at the national level.
  - b. is conceptually more inclusive of all kinds of actors than other terms, such as “international politics.”
  - c. is the only term that captures the moment of time that is not epiphenomenal.

d. forces a person to have an overly narrow definition of politics.

Answer: b

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

5. Multinational corporations, human rights groups, and environmental organizations can be examples of

a. transnational actors.

b. transhumance actors.

c. transparent actors.

d. transformative actors.

Answer: a

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Factual

6. A civil actor from one country who has dealings with actors in other countries or with an international organization is called a(n)

a. international artifice.

b. transhumance actor.

c. transnational actor.

d. transformative actor.

Answer: c

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Factual

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is comprised of the people and agencies that control the allocation of public goods and services within a physical territory.

a. United Nations

b. global actor

c. transnational actor

d. government

Answer: d

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Factual

8. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the term given to any actor that is not a government or its agent(s).

a. international artificer

b. nonstate actor

c. uber-state actor

d. global actor

Answer: b

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Factual

9. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a group that has a common language, culture, history, and physical territory.

a. government

- b. estate
- c. nation
- d. e-nation

Answer: c

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Factual

10. The term \_\_\_\_\_ had its origins in Roman law and is a \_\_\_\_\_ term in political science.

- a. state; divisive
- b. government; divisive
- c. state; unifying
- d. government; unifying

Answer: a

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

11. “Nation-state” is a problematic term because

- a. most states are comprised of more than one nation, which accounts for many problems in the modern international system.
- b. all territorial units called “countries” comprise only one nation, so the term is unnecessary.
- c. globalization has eroded all sense of national identity.
- d. in the contemporary era no elected official ever uses the term, yet it lives on in textbooks.

Answer: a

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Applied

12. Many scholars assert that civil wars in states such as Syria and Yemen are the greatest challenge to world politics. They are examples of

- a. the system of a hereditary monarch.
- b. ungoverned regions, in which the central governing apparatus proves ineffective.
- c. the principle of the inviolability of the borders of a state and the activities within.
- d. the principle of the permeability of the borders of a state and the activities within.

Answer: b

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

13. The Brexit vote is an example of which phenomenon?

- a. Human rights and business growth
- b. Economic nationalism
- c. Markets and growth
- d. Defensive power projection

Answer: b

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Applied

14. The writer Manuel Castells maintains that if the leaders of nation-states want to respond effectively to the four crises he discusses, they must
- a. establish tighter border controls because illegal immigration is undermining states of all kinds.
  - b. strive to make their countries economically self-sufficient because globalization is stealing jobs from productive countries.
  - c. confront the cold reality that life is changing and there is nothing to be done; the era of independent nation-states is over.
  - d. create collaborative networks with nongovernmental organizations and other nonstate actors, a recommendation that sounds paradoxical given the problems of the four crises.

Answer: d

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Applied

15. A “theory” is a
- a. formal model with hypotheses and assumptions, rather than a personal worldview.
  - b. law that has been accepted as a definitive explanation for human behavior.
  - c. deception to get citizens to reach an unpopular decision.
  - d. simplifying device that helps the analyst decide which facts matter and which facts do not.

Answer: d

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Applied

16. According to the text, Wight identified which three traditions in the study of international relations theory?
- a. Machiavellian, Grotian, and Kantian
  - b. Hobbesian, Lockian, and Kantian
  - c. Machiavellian, Grotian, and Marxist
  - d. Realist, liberal, and constructivist

Answer: a

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Factual

17. The \_\_\_\_\_ tradition describes the nature of international politics as experiencing constant conflict.
- a. pessimistic
  - b. Machiavellian
  - c. Kantian
  - d. liberal

Answer: b

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

18. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ theory is a standard of the correct moral and ethical behavior about how the world should be.
- a. intuitive

- b. empirical
- c. normative
- d. predictive

Answer: c

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

19. The statement “It is not fair that some people are rich, and others are starving. Countries should give more food aid” is an expression of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

- a. intuitive
- b. empirical
- c. normative
- d. predictive

Answer: c

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Applied

20. The strength of a theory comes from

- a. how strongly it resonates with us.
- b. the evidence in support of its hypotheses.
- c. its moral recommendations.
- d. how well it predicts future events.

Answer: b

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Applied

21. According to the text, a person’s worldview theory

- a. can only be adopted following a period of study.
- b. must be detached from one’s personal reflection on society.
- c. is distinct from their identity.
- d. might be inherited or developed from observing society.

Answer: d

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

22. Which academic institution was the first to have a separate department to study international politics?

- a. Harvard University
- b. University of Wales, Aberystwyth
- c. Cambridge University
- d. University of California, Berkeley

Answer: b

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Factual

23. According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_ provided the funding to create the first separate university department to study international politics and did so to find ways to help prevent war.

- a. David Davies, a Welsh industrialist
- b. Raymond Davies, a noted religious official
- c. Winston Churchill, a rising politician
- d. Lord Peter Wimsey, a wealthy World War I veteran

Answer: a

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Factual

24. After World War I, many scholars of international politics believed the goal of their studies should be to make the world a better place. This is known as

- a. antiwar activism.
- b. realism.
- c. idealism.
- d. neorealist position.

Answer: c

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

25. Between the first and second world wars, the academic perspective known as realism developed. According to this perspective,

- a. the world is a dangerous place and people are self-interested at best.
- b. the solution to the problem of international security was to create the League of Nations.
- c. the world was neither a good place nor a bad place; it was simply the place where humans lived.
- d. humans are perfectible if they are taught to be kind to one another.

Answer: a

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Applied

26. The interparadigm debate, according to the text, was not so much four different views of the same world, but instead

- a. a sterile, academic dispute that had no impact on public policy.
- b. a dangerous argument, because it caused anarchy, which in turn caused international war.
- c. a lengthy scholarly inquiry into the origins of climate change.
- d. four views of different worlds.

Answer: d

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

27. Which three academic theories of international relations were the primary focus of the 1980s interparadigm debate?

- a. Constructivism, Castells' four crises, Marxism
- b. Realism, liberalism, Marxism
- c. Hobbesian, realism, liberalism
- d. Liberalism, Marxism, Castells' four crises

Answer: b

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Factual

28. A \_\_\_\_\_ theorist believes that state is the result of class forces.

- a. liberal
- b. Marxist
- c. realist
- d. constructivist

Answer: b

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Applied

29. A \_\_\_\_\_ theorist believes that ideas about the world are not fixed but change over time.

- a. liberal
- b. realist
- c. Marxist
- d. constructivist

Answer: d

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Applied

30. Proponents of the academic theories of international relations see globalization differently because

- a. they have different ideas about what is most important in world politics.
- b. they need to disagree to belong to a school of thought.
- c. they have an a posteriori view of what is most important in world politics.
- d. they have an ad hominem view of what is most important in world politics.

Answer: a

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

31. Many social scientists who study international relations

- a. prefer to only describe a particular phenomenon.
- b. do not concern themselves with theoretical mechanisms.
- c. avoid using big data and programming languages to analyze political phenomena.
- d. seek to explain, predict, or make policy prescriptions.

Answer: d

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Applied

32. For many social scientists who study international relations, there are four kinds of independent variables. These are

- a. individual, personal, war, and peace.
- b. individual, national attributes, systemic, and global.
- c. domestic, national attributes, economics, and human rights.

d. systemic, global, international, and world.

Answer: b

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Conceptual

33. The \_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis seeks to explain the preferences of leaders.

a. individual

b. national attributes

c. systemic

d. global

Answer: a

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Conceptual

34. A state's history, traditions, and political structures are examples of the \_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis.

a. individual

b. national attributes

c. systemic

d. global

Answer: b

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Conceptual

35. A scholar asserts that movement of capital and environmental problems explain an outcome. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis.

a. individual

b. national attributes

c. systemic

d. global

Answer: d

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Applied

36. Respecting the sovereignty of states and following the rule of international law are examples of the \_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis.

a. individual

b. national attributes

c. systemic

d. global

Answer: c

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Applied

37. The process of growing interconnectedness between societies such that events in one part of the world increasingly effect peoples and societies far away is called



- a. parsimony.
- b. worldview.
- c. globalization.
- d. world politics.

Answer: c

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Conceptual

38. Unlike in the physical sciences, social scientists

- a. can conduct experiments easily.
- b. are unable to consider documents, interviews, and media accounts as real evidence.
- c. have difficulty conducting experiments with control groups.
- d. frequently encounter ethical dilemmas when planning research.

Answer: d

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Applied

39. What are the three kinds of hypotheses?

- a. Causal, relational, and impact
- b. War, peace, and economics
- c. Global, systemic, and national attributes
- d. Marxist, liberal, and realist

Answer: a

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Conceptual

40. The statement “more rain means more floods” is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis.

- a. causal
- b. liberal
- c. Marxist
- d. impact

Answer: d

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Applied

41. The statement “scarce oil supplies lead to wars” is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis.

- a. causal
- b. Marxist
- c. relational
- d. impact

Answer: a

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Applied

42. Thucydides wrote that the distribution of power between the Greek city-states caused the Peloponnesian War. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ level of analysis.

- a. individual
- b. national attributes
- c. systemic
- d. global

Answer: c

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Applied

43. Constructivist scholars tend to assert that

- a. all wars are the result of rapid system changes.
- b. gender-based identity politics explains policy outcomes.
- c. there is no single historical narrative; therefore, no single perspective holds the truth.
- d. peace is possible if domestic transformation happens first.

Answer: c

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

Question Type: Conceptual

44. “Global polity” means

- a. collective structures and processes for decision-making.
- b. the devolution of processes to substate actors.
- c. more jobs for unemployed workers, but higher taxation as a result.
- d. a police force for the entire world.

Answer: a

Section Reference: Dimensions of Globalization

Question Type: Conceptual

45. Global warming, militant religious groups, and pandemics can all be part of what the text calls a

- a. cosmopolitan culture.
- b. global polity.
- c. risk culture.
- d. sovereign culture.

Answer: c

Section Reference: Dimensions of Globalization

Question Type: Conceptual

46. Why might some scholars view globalization as a “myth”?

- a. There is no evidence that the world is becoming more interconnected.
- b. Globalization exclusively affects late-stage capitalist economies.
- c. The increase in wealth is too one-sided to be considered global.
- d. There is an abundance of historical evidence on the nature of “globalization.”

Answer: c

Section Reference: Dimensions of Globalization

Question Type: Conceptual

47. Some writers believe that the greatest problem with global governance is that

- a. people will gain with global governance.
- b. the nonstate institutions are not accountable for their actions.
- c. capital flows are often retrograde.
- d. the nonstate institutions are often no more than what Chairman Mao once called “paper tigers.”

Answer: b

Section Reference: Dimensions of Globalization

Question Type: Applied

48. The social theory suggesting all actors make decisions with fixed preferences and seek to maximize benefits and minimize costs is called

- a. neoclassical realism theory.
- b. rational choice theory.
- c. neoliberal theory.
- d. neorealism.

Answer: b

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

49. The firm that makes a key component of the iPhone outsources production of it to India and Taiwan because

- a. although the firm did not want to do this, Apple Computer insisted.
- b. economies of scale neglect the human costs of capital transitions.
- c. the part can be made cheaply, and the firm spends the savings on research and development.
- d. it seeks to eliminate jobs in its home state.

Answer: c

Section Reference: Dimensions of Globalization

Question Type: Applied

50. The historical process involving a fundamental shift or transformation in the spatial scale of human social organization that links distant communities is called

- a. the crises of globalization.
- b. Marxism.
- c. democratic centralism.
- d. globalization.

Answer: d

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Factual

51. According to the text, the Grotian tradition is most concerned with

- a. the power of states.
- b. the rule of law.
- c. class divisions.
- d. human interactions and communities.

Answer: b

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

52. What entity exercises the monopoly of legal force within its territorial bounds?

- a. The state
- b. The nation
- c. The international system
- d. The government

Answer: a

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

Question Type: Factual

53. A scholar who is interested in the interactions between corporate and governmental entities would most likely be which type of theorist?

- a. Normative
- b. Kantian
- c. Marxist
- d. Liberal

Answer: d

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Applied

54. A paradox of globalization is that

- a. only Western states have experienced economic growth because they have the largest economies.
- b. no Western state has experienced a high degree of growth despite having the largest contribution of globalizing forces.
- c. some non-Western states have experienced high rates of economic growth despite having non-Western views of the state.
- d. no non-Western state has benefitted from globalization despite being the source of many consumer goods.

Answer: c

Section Reference: Dimensions of Globalization

Question Type: Applied

55. Marxist scholars believe that state behavior is determined by

- a. rational choice theory.
- b. class forces.
- c. nonstate actors.
- d. the changing conception of the state.

Answer: b

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

Question Type: Conceptual

### ***Short-Answer Questions***

56. What are the ways in which you are linked to globalization?

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

57. How do ideas about globalization shape our understanding of the trend?

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

58. How can different levels of analysis lead to different explanations of the impact of globalization on global politics?

Section Reference: Research Approaches: Historical, Social Scientific, and Constructivist

59. International relations began as a problem-solving discipline in response to World War I. What are the global problems that now define our field of study?

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

60. What are some of the positive impacts that globalization might have on local communities around the world? What are some negative effects?

Section Reference: Dimensions of Globalization

### ***Essay Questions***

61. Write an essay in which you connect an average day in your life to globalization.

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

62. Are you more or less connected to global economy than the text suggests?

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

63. What is your worldview?

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

64. What is the impact of global actors on our understanding of international relations?

Section Reference: International Relations and Global Politics

65. Why do theories matter?

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics

66. Is globalization a new phenomenon in world politics?

Section Reference: Dimensions of Globalization

67. Is globalization a “myth”? Why or why not?

Section Reference: Dimensions of Globalization

68. What are the strengths and weakness of the three most commonly used theoretical traditions?

Section Reference: Theories of Global Politics